

## The Evening World.

ESTABLISHED BY JOSEPH PULITZER.  
Published Daily Except Sunday by The Press Publishing Company, No. 15 to 21 Park Row, New York.  
RALPH PULITZER, President, 62 Park Row.  
J. AUGUS SHAW, Treasurer, 62 Park Row.  
JOSEPH PULITZER, Jr., Secretary, 62 Park Row.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.  
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

### A BADLY TIMED BOUQUET.

THAT Vice President Coolidge should have nothing but praise for the record of the Harding Administration is perhaps natural enough.

But in the eulogy he delivered last Friday at a Republican rally in the Massachusetts Sixth Congressional District the Vice President must wish now he had suppressed one phrase.

Said Mr. Coolidge:

"There is leadership, there is advice, but there is no system of rewards and punishments."

The same day was made public President Harding's astonishing personal letter to I. C. Thorsen, Surveyor General of Public Lands in Utah, asking the latter, as "a practical man," to resign the office so that the President might put in a Republican aspirant.

And the following day came the news that, as Mr. Thorsen refused to resign, the President had removed him—the only explanation offered in Washington being that the President intended to remove any office holder who was "insolent."

Mr. Thorsen's letter to the President was certainly not insolent. On the contrary, it was a notably restrained and courteous protest against the indefensible custom of turning experienced, efficient men out of non-political positions merely to provide berths for party office seekers.

It was a bad moment for Mr. Coolidge to throw that bouquet about "no rewards and punishments" when the President had just been discovered in a particularly bald and ruthless act of patronage.

### CHALLENGING A BAD LAW.

THE Rand School proposes to defy the Lusk law requiring it to obtain a license before opening its doors for instruction.

Algernon Lee, the Director of the school, waxed somewhat humorous Saturday when he told reporters that:

"We do not feel that there is much chance of Senator Lusk sending a uniformed policeman around to close our door, particularly in view of the fact that he has already had so much publicity concerning his new set of silverware."

The Rand School ought not to wait until Senator Lusk or any one else sends around a policeman. The school is perfectly right in defying the Lusk law, because it is a bad law and of most questionable constitutionality. But to keep its record clear the school should notify the District Attorney of its purpose to ignore the law. If this does not bring action, it should induce a friend to enter a complaint and force the issue in the courts.

Senator Lusk's silver has no place in a controversy over the School Licensing Law. It has passed beyond the Lusk influence. It is a law, and if it is to be ignored it should be ignored only to test the validity of the law. It cannot get to the courts too quickly. The school should not be open twenty-four hours before the first steps are taken.

Which is the more cruelly misunderstood—Mayor Hylan or Dr. John Roach Straton?

### HUMAN NATURE CROPS OUT.

TWO HUNDRED women have been nominated for offices to be filled next week in Connecticut's municipal elections. This, we believe, surpasses the records of even the most populous States. Connecticut women are "going in" for office as in no other State.

The reason for such a condition is not hard to find. Human nature is cropping out. Connecticut was a "crucial State" in the campaign for the ratification of the Suffrage Amendment. In spite of the most vigorous efforts, the Governor thwarted the Connecticut Suffragists and refused to allow Connecticut to become the "perfect thirty-six" of Suffrage.

So human nature crops out. The age-old desire for forbidden fruit is as strong as ever. Having been repressed, the women are naturally out to make the most of their opportunities.

Probably in the course of time Connecticut women will be neither more nor less active than their sisters in other States. Just now, however, the impulse to "show them" is irresistible.

### THE FLEA.

FLEAS having been sighted and felt in various parts of New York, as noted by a vigilant Health Department, it is the duty of every alert citizen to inform himself more thoroughly concerning the character of this insect.

In ordinary language the name (flea) is used for any species of Siphonaptera (otherwise known as Aphaniptera), which, though formerly regarded as a suborder of Diptera, are now considered to be a separate order of insects. All Siphonaptera, of which more than one hundred species are known, are parasitic on mammals or birds. The majority of the

species belong to the family Pulicidae, of which the Pulex irritans may be taken as the type; but the order also includes the Sarcophyllidae, the females of which fix themselves firmly to their host, and the Ceratophyllidae, or bat-fleas.

The foregoing from the Encyclopedia Britannica makes clear as day the ancestral dignity and distinction of the flea and explains why we find him in history on intimate terms with Kings as well as commons.

Be it noted no living creature is more cosmopolitan than the flea. Long journeys by sea or land are his delight. He is at home everywhere, under all forms of government. Languages never bother him. His taste adapts itself to his entertainer—regardless of race, color, religion or social standing. There is hardly any being in all creation with fewer prejudices.

The plain truth is there are only three things against the flea—he jumps, bites and carries germs.

Cure him of these three habits and he will make a charming and constant companion to bear man company anywhere on earth.

### HASTEN THE CONFERENCE.

FRESH rioting in Belfast violates the truce and, if it continues, may seriously affect the progress of negotiations between De Valera and the British Cabinet.

Whether the blame for the new disorders rests upon English or Irish, the disturbance is strong argument for hastening the conference by every means open to statesmanship.

In the preliminary diplomatic skirmish over the question of Irish sovereignty, Lloyd George has scored so definite a victory as to the facts to be recognized that he can well afford extra care and even concession as to the phrases.

It ought to be possible to bring a majority of British Tories to see that this is no time to over-stress the British point of view at the expense of Irish feelings.

Make conference certain before new outbreaks menace the truce.

Discussion and debate will certainly not make the Harding separate peace treaty with Germany look any better. Shut eyes and hold noses until it has gone by.

### "THE GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER."

NOW is the time for every one to get behind the movement to make daylight saving more convenient next summer.

Bothersome local differences ought to be straightened out. There is no need for the confusion which has prevailed in the season just closed.

State and local regulation is unsatisfactory, even though it is better than none. Federal regulation over broad areas is the most practical means for "saving daylight."

A general Federal daylight saving law is impossible. Whether right or wrong, the farmers are convinced that daylight saving is contrary to their best interests. Farmer representatives would block any general law to set the clocks forward.

But it so happens that a large proportion of the urban population—which derives the most benefit from daylight saving—lives in the Eastern standard time belt. The practical, common-sense way of getting the extra hour of sunlight is to adopt the slogan, "The greatest good to the greatest number," and urge Congress to enact daylight saving for the States in the industrial East.

Failing in this, it will be necessary to resort again to local ordinances and State laws, but Federal legislation is far more desirable and deserves vigorous support.

Against such a law we shall have the organized lobbies of the lighting companies, the moving picture industry and others who profit from dark hours. But if all the persons who favor daylight saving would write to their Congressmen, Senators and to the President, asking for Federalized daylight saving in the Eastern time belt, they would have more influence than the lobbyists could muster.

Maybe, unbeknownst to Police Commissioner Enright, some friend of his has staked in his behalf a hundred thousand francs on winning numbers at Monte Carlo and is bringing him home 3,500,000 francs. Of course, if the bank had won the Commissioner would never have heard a whisper about it all. Who knows?

### TWICE OVERS.

"I FIND that it pays me to come all the way to New York to buy winter clothes for my three daughters for the school term and for myself."—Mrs. M. L. Olsen, Rockford, Ill.

"COLLEGES and universities have not succeeded in recent years in drawing as large a proportion of high school graduates as they formerly did."—H. R. Bonner.

"WHEN there is hunger, misery, unhappiness, it is the business of the Christian and the Christian church to give intelligent and generous help and to give it quickly."—Dr. Ernest M. Stives.

"TO require a warrant before searching a suspected automobile would practically nullify the (Prohibition) law."—W. J. Bryan.

## Home to Roost!

Copyright, 1921, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York Evening World).

By John Cassel



## From Evening World Readers

What kind of letter do you find most readable? Isn't it the one that gives you the worth of a thousand words in a couple of hundred? There is fine mental exercise and a lot of satisfaction in trying to say much in few words. Take time to be brief.

### Hopper in the Primaries.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

After a most vigorous campaign throughout the city, backed by all the metropolitan dailies, which printed his talks and speeches, day after day, using up columns of space daily with the doings of "Little Jimmie" in his fight on the "Boas," with the added assistance of two other Tammany district leaders, who also had "axes to grind," "Little Jimmie" Hines, with red fire, parades and the attractive and seductive "Down with Murphy" slogan, managed to garner 20,000 votes in the Democratic primaries—and "Little Jimmie" was running as an organization man.

If after such powerful support within and without the Democratic organization, The World considers "Little Jimmie's" vote startling, what does The World think of the vote of John F. Hopper, running on both tickets for Register as an independent, without any campaign, not a line in the press concerning him, his doings unrecorded, no "Little Jimmie" appellations, no "down with the boss" slogan, the added disadvantage of running on both tickets which naturally prevented "regular" voters on both sides from voting for him? Still with all this handicap, Hopper polled almost as large a vote in the Democratic primaries as "Little Jimmie" did, and stranger still, he polled an equally large vote in the Republican primaries—and running against two organization ladies to boot.

Such a wonderful showing as Hopper made in the primaries, without the use of clap-trap, or campaign of any sort, has only one meaning—the certainty of his election as Register should be run as an independent candidate—provided he made some kind of a campaign to let folk know he "had his hat in the ring."

ROBERT LIVINGSTON.  
New York, Sept. 22, 1921.

Who Invented the Steamboat?  
To the Editor of The Evening World:  
Please allow me to point out to that most interesting writer, Svetozar Tonjoroff, that it was not Robert Fulton who invented the first steam boat, but William Symington of Leadhills, Lanarkshire, Scotland, at which place an imposing monument has been erected to his memory.  
Hye, Sept. 22. A. M'D GRANT.

Dormitories on the Piers.  
To the Editor of The Evening World:  
As cold weather is drawing near, we should be mindful of the unemployed who are now sleeping in the parks and other places.  
Would it not be possible for the city to purchase the recreation piers and provide shelter for them? If the army could not furnish coats I am sure there are enough generous people in this large city who would be glad to contribute to such a worthy cause.  
What say you?  
ALFRED D. STAFFORD.

Inviting Crime.  
To the Editor of The Evening World:  
Any bank that intrusts \$10,700 to two boys ought to lose the money and the bank's President ought to get fired.  
A DEPOSITOR.  
New York, Sept. 25.

Naturalization and Loyalty.  
To the Editor of The Evening World:  
"V. B. C." who craved your indulgence and a little space in yesterday's Evening World, made several remarks that seem to me very foolish.

He says, "The man who does not think that the country of his birth is the most wonderful, whether it be the biggest or the smallest on earth, is nothing but a man without a country." Does he mean that it was wrong for a Jew born in Russia and persecuted by the Romanoffs to have come here and sworn an oath of allegiance to this Government? Does he mean

that if a man comes to this country, to live here, raise a family here and die here he should still remain loyal to the country he quit to come here? Does he think that such people are entitled to the protection this country gives them if they do not in return give the country their support?

If that is what he means (and I am pretty sure it is, for his meaning is very plain in the sentence I quoted and in several others), then my advice to him and to others like him is that they should very speedily get rid of that idea, for I do not feel as sure as "V. B. C." that "all fair-minded Americans" will agree with him.  
KENNETH J. ARKIN.  
Brooklyn, Sept. 23.

"That's a Fact"  
By Albert P. Southwick  
Copyright, 1921, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York Evening World).

## UNCOMMON SENSE

By John Blake

(Copyright, 1921, by John Blake)

### BEWARE OF SNAP JUDGMENTS.

We are most of us amateur jurors. We bring in many verdicts daily. Our opinions are easily formed—usually with little regard to the evidence.

If we don't like a man's eyes or his voice, we conclude he is not worth knowing.

If some one tells us that an office holder is not all he should be, we come to the conclusion that he is a thief.

We read of important trials and form our own opinions of the guilt or innocence of the defendants.

Seldom indeed do we even read the evidence—much less weigh it.

Snap judgments have resulted in many tragedies and in many failures.

Some of the greatest stories and plays have been based on the refusal of other people to reserve judgment before coming to a decision.

The benefit of the doubt, which the law is supposed to allow, is seldom taken into consideration.

Yet we always expect it ourselves. We always feel that people ought to make special exceptions in our own cases, to learn all the facts and hear all our excuses before deciding against us.

Here is a splendid opportunity for the good old Golden Rule, which, although almost a dead letter, has never been repealed.

Don't be too sure that a man is either good or bad till you know more about him than the fact that his eyes are too close together.

Don't make up your mind that a man must be clumsy at everything because he plays a very inferior game of bridge or golf.

It is not necessary for you to sit in judgment on any one.

But if you must do so, take a little care to see that your judgments are carefully formed.

Conclusions are usually within easy reach, and it is no trouble at all to jump at them.

But you will generally reach the wrong ones if you do.

What is called woman's intuition is not intuition at all. It is a mental habit formed long ago, when women were helpless, of deciding who were their friends and who were not.

Get the evidence before you make up your mind and you will not have to keep making it up over and over again.

The theory of the incarnation of Christ. Those accepting the full doctrine of the New Testament are known as Orthodox.

The "Elgin Marbles," beautiful examples of sculpture, are so called because they were brought from Greece by the seventh Earl of Elgin of England. They were acquired by the British Nation for the British Museum in 1816.

"Heart-breakers" was the name given to artificial ringlets, a century or more ago, worn by ladies to enhance their beauty. It was claimed at the time that the most inveterate woman-hater was not proof against the alluring attraction of the heart-breakers.

The oldest ruin in Rome, Italy, is a fragment of the wall which Romulus built to enclose the city in 753 B. C.

The most interesting account of it is given, with photographic pictures of the characteristic parts, in John Henry Parker's "Archaeology of Rome."

The verdict of Not Guilty, returned in 15 minutes, was greeted by shouts inside and outside the court.

The verdict of Not Guilty, returned in 15 minutes, was greeted by shouts inside and outside the court.

The verdict of Not Guilty, returned in 15 minutes, was greeted by shouts inside and outside the court.

The verdict of Not Guilty, returned in 15 minutes, was greeted by shouts inside and outside the court.

The verdict of Not Guilty, returned in 15 minutes, was greeted by shouts inside and outside the court.

The verdict of Not Guilty, returned in 15 minutes, was greeted by shouts inside and outside the court.

## Hizzoner's Prototype

Nearly Two Centuries Ago Another Pompous Proclamation Writer Tried to Muzzle Truth-Telling Newspapers in New York.

### THE FAMOUS ZENGER CASE.

WHEN Sir John O' Bushwick sallied forth on his verbal joust with the "disloyal, hate-craved newspaper publishers" who "besmeared New York" in a "mad fury" to "wreck the town commercially" in "their political spite," he stirred up echoes of an historic event in this city 187 years ago.

On the sixth of November, 1734 (election this year is on the seventh), "His Excellency, William Cosby, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey and territories thereon depending in America, Vice Admiral of the same and Colonel in His Majesty's Army, &c., issued a proclamation which resulted in the imprisonment for libel of John Peter Zenger, publisher of the New York Weekly Journal, the second newspaper in this city. This was the first action for newspaper libel on this continent, and His Excellency then set an example which Hizzoner now seems desirous of following, for Zenger was kept nine months in jail before trial. The text of Gov. Cosby's proclamation is so like that of Mayor Hylan's that a few quotations from the historic document—we mean Sir Cosby's—are interesting. It opens:

"Whereas by the Contrivance of some evil Disposed and Disaffected Persons, divers Journals or Printed News-Papers have been caused to be Printed and Published . . . in many of which are contained divers Scandalous, Virulent, False and Seditious Reflections, not only upon the whole Legislature, in general, and upon the most considerable Persons in the most distinguish'd Stations in the Province, but also upon his Majesty's lawful and rightful Government, and just Prerogative. Which said reflections seem contrived by the Wicked Authors of them, not only to create Jealousies, Discontents and Animosities in the Minds of his Majesty's Liege People of this Province to the Subversion of the Peace and Tranquillity thereof, but to alienate their Affections from the best of Kings, and raise Factions, Tumults and Sedition among them."

The proclamation then called upon all citizens to "be accounted guilty" with the promise of a £50 reward for the arrest and conviction of the authors of the articles. By merely changing "His Majesty" in the original proclamation to "Hizzoner," the "best of Kings" to "the best of Mayors," and with a few other similar alterations to bring it up to date, we have Mayor Hylan's proclamation of Sept. 21, 1921.

The specific libel complained of against Zenger was that "the people of this city (New York) are now thinking, as matters now stand, that their liberties and properties are precarious, and that slavery is likely to be entailed on them and their posterity if some things are not amended"—which sounds perilously like some things the Evening World and other papers which have incurred the wrath of Sir John O' Bushwick have been saying for the past few years and are reiterating now. Appropriately enough, argument on a writ of habeas corpus was held in the case, and Zenger was remanded to prison in default of \$2,000 bail.

But the 1921 "Captain General and Governor in Chief" went one step further, which resulted from the argument between the Journal and the Gazette, which represented the Administration. The suit and imprisonment did not stop the Journal, which was issued "from my prison." To the contrary, it became more and more popular and influential.

The second point Hizzoner overlooked is that after a trial, in which Zenger was defended by Andrew Hamilton, the Philadelphian jurist, the publisher was acquitted, and the freedom and liberty of the press were established within the shadow of the building from which the proclamation of 1734 and 1921 were issued.

Hamilton, Ben Franklin's friend and staunch supporter of the freedom of the press, admitted in court publication of the alleged libel and offered to prove their truth, but the court wanted none of this testimony. There being no evidence, Hamilton immediately began summing up to the jury. Among the points he made, which are commended to the attention of Sir John O' Bushwick were:

"The suppressing of evidence ought always to be taken for the strongest evidence."

"When a ruler brings his personal feelings into his Administration, and the people find themselves affected by them . . . all the high things said on the side of power will not be able to stop the people's mouths when they feel oppressed—I mean in a free Government."

"It is a right which all freemen claim, and are entitled to, to complain and . . . publicly to remonstrate against abuses of power in the strongest terms."

"The laws have given us the liberty both of exposing and opposing arbitrary power, at least by speaking and writing truth."

The verdict of Not Guilty, returned in 15 minutes, was greeted by shouts inside and outside the court.

The verdict of Not Guilty, returned in 15 minutes, was greeted by shouts inside and outside the court.

The verdict of Not Guilty, returned in 15 minutes, was greeted by shouts inside and outside the court.

The verdict of Not Guilty, returned in 15 minutes, was greeted by shouts inside and outside the court.

The verdict of Not Guilty, returned in 15 minutes, was greeted by shouts inside and outside the court.

The verdict of Not Guilty, returned in 15 minutes, was greeted by shouts inside and outside the court.